The CAROLINA FARMER

MAY, 1966

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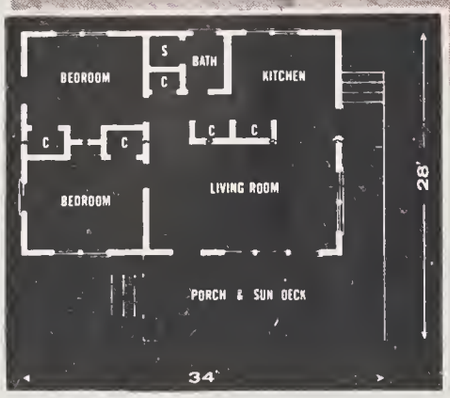

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 21, No. 5, May, 1966

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J. C. Brown Jr.
Executive Manager

COVER—It's primary election time and we thought this color shot of the State Legislative Building would remind you of your duty to vote on May 30. The photo is by Ralph Mills.

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It's laugh time

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914, FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27601. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1966 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

Don't Vote in the Dark

Your right to vote is one of the most cherished rights you have. And with it goes a duty --the duty not only to vote, but to be an informed voter.

With this in mind, in this issue *The Carolina Farmer* is again bringing you information on candidates for the U.S. Congress and the North Carolina General Assembly with respect to their positions on rural electrification.

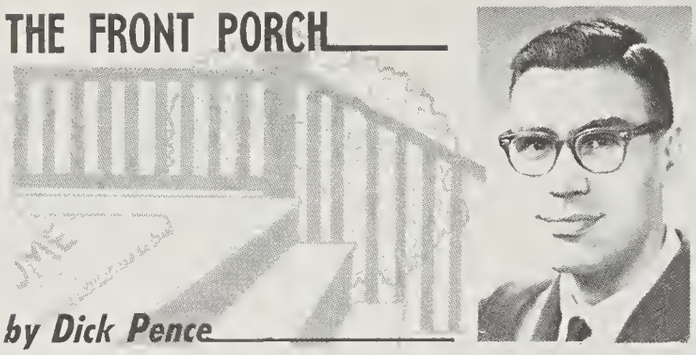
We don't have to tell you of the importance of the role played by Congress and the General Assembly in the future of your electric cooperative. In short, though, these bodies hold the power of life or death over your cooperative.

That's why the policies of your association, adopted by the Board of Directors, call for the publishing of records on rural electric and related matters, and for the publishing--as far as they can be ascertained--of pertinent statements of individual candidates.

Voting records, of course, speak for themselves. In all cases where opposed candidates have a record on rural electric issues, it is noted in this issue.

We hope that you will give this issue careful study before you cast your vote on primary day. We hope also that rural electrification has a high priority on the list of issues that will decide how you vote.

THE FRONT PORCH



by Dick Pence

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association counts nearly all of the nation's 1,000 rural electric systems among its members. Yet very few of the members of these co-ops are fully aware of the important role NRECA has played and continues to play in the well-being of their systems.

The national association has been at the vanguard of every important legislative battle involving rural electrification and resource development in the past 25 years. It has helped rural electrification present a united voice to the administration and to the legislative halls of the nation.

The story of this association is now chronicled in a new book, written by the man who nurtured and led it. The book is "A Giant Step," by Clyde T. Ellis, who has been general manager of the association since its inception in 1942. And the association clearly bears the imprint of his philosophy—that of a crusading New Deal congressman interested in resource development and rural electrification.

It's not unnatural then that NRECA bears the label of "liberal." This is true when it comes to electric power matters, but NRECA can't and doesn't take stands on other issues. Even if you could get all members to agree on a given stand, Ellis points out that the organization's resources would be spread too thin if it tried to make its voice heard on too many things.

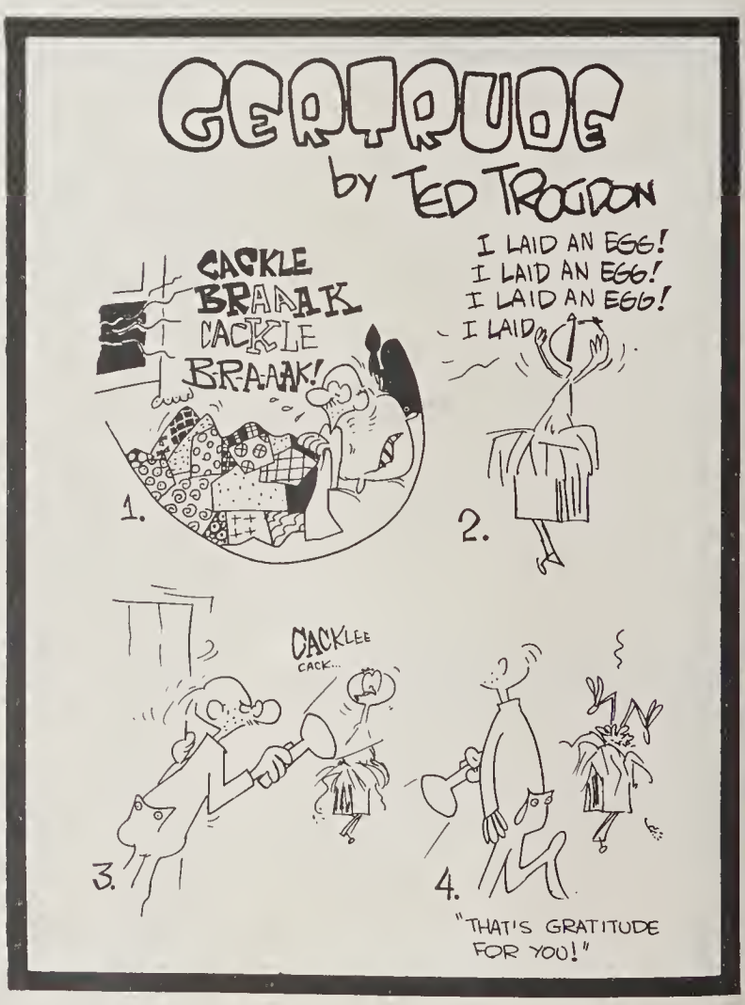
In his book Ellis gives the inside story of many of the hot political battles the association has been prominent in. He also outlines the growth of the association from a staff of four into one of the nation's most prominent lobbying organizations. But NRECA does more than lobby. Its management department has helped educate thousands of electric co-op directors and employees. Its insurance and retirement program for co-op employees is one of the nation's best. It also assists member co-ops with other activities, including member education and public relations.

If one principle pervades the philosphy and tone of Ellis and his book, it is this: "It is the duty of leaders to lead, to study, to think and then to take the facts to their people; once the people know the facts, they can be trusted to make the right decisions. Sometimes those decisions will not be the ones the leaders think they should make, but more often than not they will prove to be wise ones."

This philosphy has made NRECA one of the nation's most respected grass-root organizations. Clyde Ellis' book deserves to be read not only to gain an understanding of the rural electric program, but to gain an insight of democracy at work.

("A Giant Step" is available through NRECA, 2000 Florida Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., at reduced prices.)

a giant step
by CLYDE T. ELLIS
"No man is better qualified than Clyde Ellis to tell the exciting story of rural electrification and natural resource development in the United States and abroad. He has been in the midst of the hottest battles, and has contributed much to the greatest victories."



TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

THIRD DOWN AND 99 YARDS TO GO

WHILE THE POWER companies have been talking about how good things are with the rural electric cooperatives, the system which brings you electricity at cost is back up against its own goal line. True, your cooperative is rendering service at cost, and consistently reducing that cost to you; true, it has done an unbelievable job of bringing low-cost power to areas the power companies wouldn't enter; true, it has paid its notes to REA on time and with interest; true, all of North Carolina's cooperatives have returned to their members a total of almost $9 million in refunds (through retirement of capital members furnished).

But it's also true that the power companies pretty largely control the wholesale power supply, and are waging a fight on all fronts to keep your cooperative from having any alternative but to buy from them—and at a pretty high cost. Meanwhile, the power companies are obtaining efficiencies which they've shown no inclination to pass along to their co-op customers. While they've publicized a number of rate reductions in the past several years, the co-ops have received none.

A chief field of battle is in Congressional committee, where the power companies and their allies in Congress are attempting to write crippling restrictions into REA appropriations which prevent the REA Administrator from making a loan for generation and transmission unless he gives the power companies first refusal. You don't have to know a cow from a kilowatt to see where this leaves your cooperative. The only way the co-ops have been able to reduce the price which they pay for wholesale power is by being in a position to generate their own when the power companies try to gouge them on a contract, and through the purchase of part of their supplies at federal dams. Many of you remember spite lines. The power companies' efforts to force your cooperative to buy solely from them is the legislative equivalent of the old spite line, which left so many of you without power for so long.

In recent years, the co-ops have also had difficulty in getting Congress to appropriate sufficient loan funds to improve their systems to be able to stay ahead of your rapidly increasing demands for service. Power companies constantly borrow money to improve their systems to meet increased demands. Cooperatives are no different. They must have capital funds—to render you service. Unless they can borrow these funds at interest rates

(Continued on next page)

which encourage rather than discourage the use of power, our country will turn the clock back to the 1920's, when the power company monopoly practiced an economy based on high priced, scarce electricity. It was REA, TVA, and the Bonneville Power Administration which showed the nation that an economy based on abundant and low-cost electricity was both feasible and necessary to the growth of the nation.

★

CONGRESS IS THE UMPIRE

CONGRESS has an opportunity to continue a realistic rural electric loan program—a course that has proved wise beyond argument. The cooperatives themselves are now saying to Congress, through the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, we want the opportunity to go to the open money market, to establish our own bank, and eventually to be completely free of dependence upon the Federal government for our borrowing. Guess who is opposing them—a national organization of the power companies which has complained so bitterly about the fact that consumer-owned cooperatives borrow their money from the government.

★

THE KEY IS HAROLD COOLEY

FORTUNATELY, both the administration and the cooperatives have agreed upon a bill which would establish a bank on sound basis. We have talked with Rep. Harold Cooley, of the Fourth Congressional District, who is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. By the time you read this, he will have introduced a bill which will eventually set your cooperative free, but not adrift.

While being of great service to rural electrification, Mr. Cooley's bill should answer the critics of those federal programs which have meant so much to farmers, as well as strengthen your co-op. These critics sometimes refer to REA as "creeping socialism." Since the Cooley bill offers eventual independence to the cooperatives, it might well be termed "creeping private enterprise," and, therefore, be acceptable even to the power companies.

BURNING STUMPS

■ Your magazine, THE CAROLINA FARMER, has so much good information and is such a wonderful publication.

I am writing to obtain information, if possible, concerning the purchase of saltpeter (sodium nitrate). Years ago I used to "treat" tree stumps with saltpeter to afford a complete burnout of the roots and all at which time the saltpeter could be purchased in bulk in feed stores.

I want to make a vegetable garden but will have to cut some trees and remove the stumps and would like to know where and how to obtain about 50 pounds of saltpeter or more specifically sodium nitrate.

I would appreciate it if you could provide me with this information.

J. W. Sutton
Rt. 2, Box 131-B
Newport, N. C.

A check with the horticulture folks in the Extension Service at N. C. State reveals this information: The most effective material for burning out roots is 2, 4, 5-T, sold under various brand names at most garden supply stores. Specialists say to be sure and get this material in the salt or amine form. If others have information on this problem, Mr. Sutton would appreciate hearing from you.

&'%?*!! BIRDS

■ Weren't you complaining in your Front Porch column last year about a bird that was giving you trouble by trying to get in your house? Consider my plight. Woodpeckers *are* getting in mine. They're pecking holes in the redwood walls, scattering insulation over the yard, and waking me up in the mornings. I've shot them, cussed them, and caught them. Still they come back. You have any solutions?

Harold Lineberger
Cherryville, N. C.

Not really. But one letter suggested a stuffed owl might scare off our bird. I haven't tried it. Consequently our cardinal is still assaulting our window. It's been almost a year now.

SCRAPBOOK

■ I am a student in the seventh grade and have to make a book of one hundred pages on North Carolina. Would you please send me a copy of former President Kennedy under the title of "A Tribute to a Fallen Leader," his picture and any other information printed on him, also the picture of "Bonners Bridge," and any other pictures or information that would make my book interesting.

Patrick L. Willis
Harkers Island, N. C.

We are sending Patrick the material he requested.

■ I like your magazine and wish I could receive it each month. I have been reading my brother's, Howard F. White, who is a member of Four County Electric.

Mrs. Vance Clark
Box 392
Elizabethtown

THE CAROLINA FARMER is available to those who are not members of electric co-ops at the regular subscription price of 60 cents per year.

It can happen to anybody, you know. One minute your crops are standing proud and tall out in the field, promising a good year with money in the pocket. The next minute those crops are shredded and worthless. Hail has paid a visit. Where does this leave you? Were all your efforts wasted? Will your investment in the crop be a loss rather than a production expense? How about your hopes for a profitable year? Are they, too, as stripped and bare as your tobacco stalks? Were they battered to the ground along with your stand of cotton or rows of tomatoes? Not if you had the foresight to call in your Farm Bureau Insurance Agent before the hail season came around. He's the man who puts an umbrella of security over your fields with a Farm Bureau hail policy. Call him now. Before you catch hail.

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By-Law Changes, Election Highlight TEMA Meeting

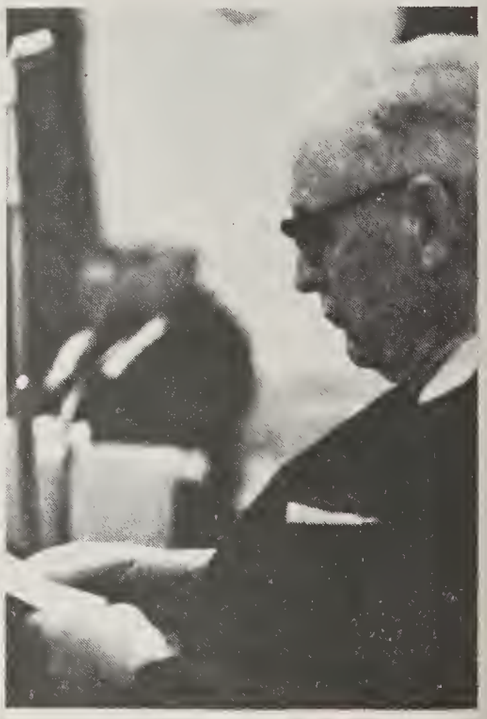
Bylaw changes and election of officers were among the main business at the annual meeting of the board of directors of Tarheel Electric in Raleigh in March. The Board approved resolutions involving changes in the association's meeting date and fiscal operating year. A highlight of the session was the presentation of a silver tray to Gwyn Price, Chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority. The meeting was dedicated to Price in recognition of his 25 years of service at his post. C. E. Viverette, manager of Blue Ridge EMC, was elected president of the association.

New officers for N. C. EMC, power-bargaining arm of the state's electric co-ops are L. P. Beverage, president; C. E. Viverette, vice president and Leonard Shearon, secretary-treasurer.

Gwyn Price received this silver tray from TEMA president E. W. Evans at the opening session of the meeting. Price completed 25 years of service in his post of Chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority on April 30.

The Women's Committee of Tarheel Electric meet in conjunction with the Board. Here Barbara Deverick of Blue Ridge EMC explains financing proposals of NRECA.

Outgoing President E. W. Evans examines a report at closing session



The Election and Your Electric Co-Op

Candidates for the U.S. Congress

DEMOCRATIC RACES in six congressional districts and for the U. S. Senate and Republican primaries in two congressional races highlight this year's primary elections.

As it has done for many years, *The Carolina Farmer* attempted to obtain the views of the candidates on matters affecting rural electrification on a national level. The following questionnaire was sent to them:

The following questions have been prepared on certain basic issues, which, either traditionally or currently, confront the rural electrification program. Every effort has been made to so word the questions that you may answer with a direct "yes" or "no" without apprehension that your position will be construed out of context. Nevertheless, you should feel free to use up to 50 words to qualify or more fully explain your answers.

1. The Rural Electric Administration, a federal lending agency, is the only source of capital funds for the nation's rural electric cooperatives. Also, many "private" power companies borrow from REA to extend service to rural areas. Each year Congress appropriates money which REA lends at two percent interest. Rapid growth in power use creates an ever-increasing demand for capital investment. In order to meet the needs of their consumers, the cooperatives will ask Congress to establish a bank similar in principal to the Farm Credit System to make loans to rural electric cooperatives. The cooperatives through stock purchase would eventually obtain ownership of the bank. Also in time, this would permit the cooperatives to get all of their loan funds from their own bank or the open money market.

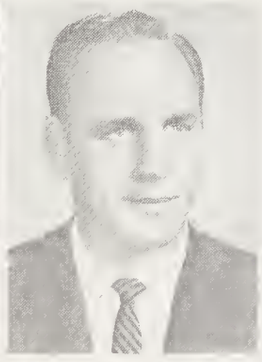
1(a). Would you support legislation to permit the establishment and financing of such a bank?

1(b). Would you support simultaneous continuation of the present REA loan program at two percent interest as long as needed for the electric systems which serve such thinly settled areas that they could not sustain an increase in interest costs without creating an economic burden on their consumers and restricting the development of the areas they serve?

2. It is a long, legally established principle that the public shall receive as directly and undiminished as possible the benefits from federal investment in river resource development. This is known as the "preference" principle – the "preferred" parties being the public. Consistent with the principle, non-profit organizations such as towns and rural electric cooperatives, have the first opportunity to purchase power generated at federal dams. (In practice in North Carolina, some of the available federal power is purchased by co-ops and towns and some by power companies.) The "preference" assures a yardstick in the power industry and also gives direct benefits to consumers of non-profit utilities.

2. Would you support continuation of the public "preference" principle?

JORDAN



HENDERSON

U. S. SENATE

B. EVERETT JORDAN, the incumbent, has one of the best voting records on rural electric issues of any of the members of the North Carolina congressional delegation. He has voted favorably to the position of your cooperative 12 and unfavorably only three times for an 80 percent favorable record (see voting records for issues).

He responded to the questionnaire as follows:

1(a). There is no question that there is an urgent need for the rural electric cooperatives to obtain financing from sources other than the government, and we are now in the process of drafting legislation which would accomplish this through the establishment of a cooperative bank which would be owned and operated eventually by the cooperatives themselves.

1(b). It is widely recognized that some adjustment must be made in the interest rates rural electric cooperatives are now paying on government loans. These adjustments should be made with the least possible hardship for the cooperatives, including allowances for newly formed cooperatives and those in financial difficulty.

2. Yes

HUBERT E. SEYMOUR JR., the challenger, did not respond to the questionnaire, has no voting record.

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THIRD DISTRICT

Democratic Primary

DAVID HENDERSON, of Wallace, the incumbent, has a 67 percent favorable voting record. He has voted favorable to the position taken by your

VOTING RECORDS OF OPPOSED REPRESENTATIVES

KEY: Y = Yes; N = No; P = Paired for; X = Paired against; O = Not voting

(Votes in color considered favorable to rural electric co-ops)

COOLEY	
1. To add $10 million in REA loan funds for 1944	Y
2. To restore $25 million in REA loan funds for 1948	Y
3. To increase REA loan funds for 1948 by $25 million	Y
4. To appropriate an additional $300 million in REA loan funds for 1948	O
5. To appropriate an additional $100 million in REA loan funds for 1948	Y
6. To appropriate an additional $450,000 for REA's admin. exp. 1948	Y
7. To pass the bill setting up rural telephone program	Y
8. To kill appropriation for transmission lines from Kerr Dam to co-ops	Y
9. To return Interior Appropriations Bill to committee to increase spending	O
10. To reject bill to give Niagara water power to commercial power companies	O
11. To pass the Niagara Bill	O
12. Amendment (Atomic Energy Act, 1954) permitting patent owners to deny use to others	N
13. To reject 1954 Atomic Energy Act, excluding co-ops from participation	Y
14. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 without amendments protecting public interest	N
15. For at least 2 hours debate on Frying Pan-Arkansas federal power project	N
16. To accept Senate-House report on Public Works Appropriations	Y
17. To kill bill directing AEC to speed atomic energy program	N
18. To return to committee (reject) above	N
19. To consider Kerr Bill preventing raise in power rates to southwest co-ops	Y
20. Passage of Kerr Bill	Y
21. Investigation of federal money policy (affecting REA interest rate)	X
22. To permit State of New York to develop Niagara power	Y
23. Amendment to prevent federal construction of two atomic power reactors	N
24. To amend AEC bill in 1957 to make it unfavorable to co-ops and public bodies	N
25. To add $30 million in 1958 for previously-approved power projects	N
26. To send Public Works Bill for 1959 to committee for striking power projects	N
27. 1959 Public Works Bill authorizing flood control, hydro power, etc.	Y
28. Price-Humphrey – to restore loan-making authority to REA Administrator	Y
29. Override veto of Price-Humphrey	Y
30. To recommit TVA Self-Financing	N
31. TVA Self-Financing	Y
32. To accept Senate amendments, TVA Self-Financing	Y
33. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, including resource projects	Y
34. Override veto of 1960 Public Works	P
35. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, reduced 2-1/2 percent from original	O
36. Override veto of 2nd 1960 Public Works Appropriations	P

(See next column)

	Cooley	Henderson	Kornegay	Taylor
37. To recommit Area Redevelopment Bill to replace text of bill to omit rural areas	N	N	N	N
38. Area Redevelopment Bill	Y	Y	Y	Y
39. To accept conference report of Area Redevelopment Bill	Y	N	N	Y
40. To table motion instructing House on generating facilities for Hanford reactor	N	Y	N	N
41. To instruct conferees not to accept amendment authorizing Hanford generating	Y	N	Y	Y
42. To recommit Public Works Bill to strike funds for the Colorado River lines	X	N	N	Y
43. Public Works Bill with funds for Colorado lines	O	Y	Y	Y
44. To accept conference report providing for one generating unit at Hanford	X	Y	N	N
45. To prohibit generation at Hanford	Y	N	Y	Y
46. To disagree with Senate approval of generation at Hanford	N	O	Y	Y
47. To instruct conferees not to agree with Senate on Hanford generation	N	X	Y	Y
48. To recommit Public Works Bill with instructions to delete certain projects	Y	Y	Y	Y
49. Passage of Public Works Appropriations Bill	Y	Y	Y	Y
50. To disagree with Senate authorization of Knowles Dam (Mont.)	Y	O	Y	Y
51. To delete Dickey-Lincoln School Dam from Public Works Bill	Y	Y	Y	Y
52. To accept conference report including Dickey-Lincoln School	N	N	N	N
53. To provide planning funds for Dickey-Lincoln School	O	N	N	N
Number of votes	53	17	17	17
Number favorable	34	10	5	5
Number unfavorable	12	5	12	12
Not voting	7	2	—	—
Percent of votes favorable	74	67	29	29

VOTING RECORD OF SENATOR JORDAN

KEY: Y = Yes; N = No; Favorable Votes in Color

1. Price-Humphrey – to restore loan-making authority to REA Administrator	Y
2. To override veto of Price-Humphrey	Y
3. Vote to kill TVA Self-Financing Bill	N
4. Public Works Appropriations for 1960	Y
5. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, reduced 2-1/2 percent	Y
6. To override veto of second Public Works Bill	Y
7. Area Redevelopment Bill	Y
8. To eliminate authorization for Hanford generating facilities	Y
9. Amendment eliminating Burns Creek Dam from Public Works Authorization	N
10. Vote to kill Public Works Authorization	N
11. Vote to consider rider raising REA interest rate to 3 percent	N
12. Passage of River Basin Authorization	Y
13. To kill amendment prohibiting regulatory agencies from requiring that utilities pass on to consumers savings from tax investment credit	Y
14. To agree to amendment above	N
15. To exempt electric co-ops from FPC jurisdiction	Y
Total Votes	15
Number Favorable	12
Number Not Favorable	3
Percent Favorable	80

(Continued from page 9)

cooperative 10 times and unfavorable five times.

His answers:

1(a). Yes.

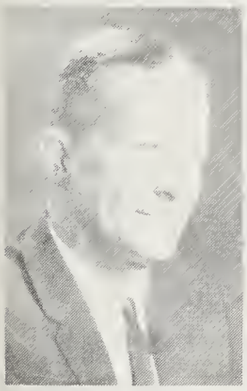
1(b). Yes. I would want to be sure that it was so limited, however, in view of the increasingly high interest rate the federal government is having to pay on the money it borrows.

2. Yes.

S. A. CHALK JR. has no voting record. He responded as follows:

1(a). No, and if given the opportunity would vote to liquidate every government agency using public credit for benefit of private interests including railroads, utilities, businesses and shipping companies. Open market funds are available to all sound business propositions including cooperatives of all types without government interference.

1(b). No, because I do not believe private interests are entitled to require a tax on others, who may be worse off, for their benefit. It is unsound in principle and abuses offset any advantages. This is a socialistic concept and we need to reverse this trend in America.



CHALK

HOWELL

2. No. We are all the public. The government should not be in the power generating business, and if removed from it this would not be an issue. Government-owned plants should be sold and proceeds used to reduce the national debt, which would permit a reduction in taxes and thus tend to lower all costs.

DON HOWELL has no voting record, responded as follows:

"All o. k. The answer is yes. Keep up the good work."

JAMES A. WALKER has no voting record, responded as follows:

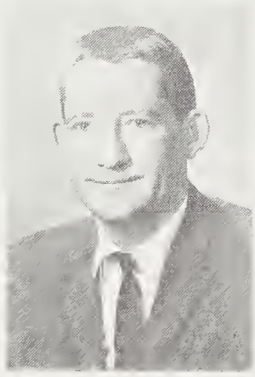
1(a). Yes.

1(b). Yes.

2. Yes.

He added, "Furthermore, I think REA is one of the finest organizations in our state. I believe that REA renders an invaluable service to its members, and to the communities where REA is located. If I am elected to Congress, I shall aid the REA in any of its needs, and I shall use my influence to help pass the bills that would be of benefit to the REA."

COOLEY



WALKER

FOURTH DISTRICT
Democratic Primary

HAROLD D. COOLEY, the Democratic incumbent, has a voting record that is 74 percent favorable to the position taken by your cooperative on matters affecting rural electrification. He has voted 34 times favorably and 12 times unfavorably.

He responded to the questionnaire as follows:

"I participated in the preparation and passage of the first REA bill. I have supported every REA bill from the first one to the last one. All REA legislation is now, and for many years has been, referred to the House Committee on Agriculture of which I have had the honor of being Chairman for about 15 years. REA legislation is now pending before the Committee and will be considered at an early date. I am quite certain that our committee will be able to agree upon legislation acceptable to all interested parties."

WILLIAM A. CREECH has no voting record. His answers:

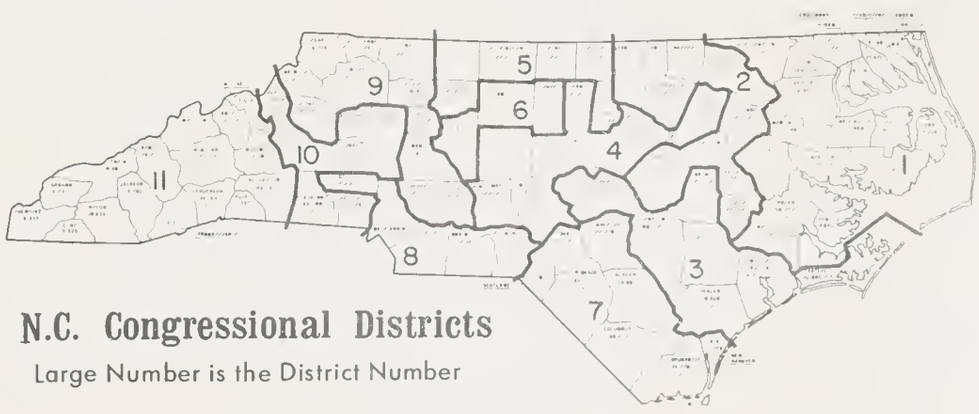
1(a). Yes. I agree with Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's view that the REA Program "has become a symbol throughout the world of the good that flows when free men work with the government, and their government works with them in a creative venture of daring and fate. Electric cooperative programs are essential to the realization of the President's call for equal opportunity for rural America." In North Carolina, rural electric Cooperatives have played a crucial role in helping farm families create a better life for themselves and their children. I believe they should be encouraged in every way. A sensible financing program must be developed to provide rural electric systems the opportunity to develop with the rest of our economy. The creation of a bank to help cooperatives to obtain funds for expansion is, I believe, a practical and economical solution to the needs of the cooperatives. I would, therefore, support legislation to create a Federal Bank to provide additional sources of financing, such as Secretary Freeman has recommended to the Congress.

1(b). Yes, I would. The two percent REA financing is essential for those borrowers still struggling to overcome handicaps of providing services in such thinly-settled rural areas, while the bank would provide financing for those who can afford a higher rate of interest.

2. I would support the public "preference" principle that public agencies and cooperatives should be allowed priority in purchasing federal power.

The questionnaire sent to COLUMBUS M. TART at the address he gave the State Board of Elections was returned by the Post Office marked "not at this address." He has no voting record.

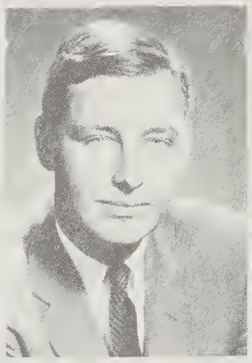
(Continued on page 12)



N.C. Congressional Districts

Large Number is the District Number

CREECH



BAGLEY

FIFTH DISTRICT
Democratic Primary

SMITH BAGLEY has no voting record. He answered the questionnaire as follows:

"Because of the pressure of an active campaign I do not feel I have given the matters referred to in the questionnaire sufficient study to fairly answer them. However, I do want to assure the rural electric membership corporations that I am aware of the contribution REA has made to our rural areas. As congressman, I will consider all legislation in the light of the best interests of the entire Fifth District, including the rural electric cooperatives. I will be ready at all times to talk with and listen to the views of the rural electric members and their leaders."

HAROLD W. THOMERSON has no voting record. His answers:

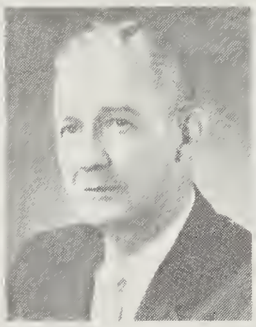
1(a). Yes. I have not had an opportunity to see or read the Bill which would establish a Bank similar in principal to the Farm Credit System, but on the basis of the information contained in the questionnaire, I would certainly be inclined to support this legislation.

1(b). Yes. I must admit, however, although I may be wrong, I am inclined to believe that the interest rate on such loans should be 3% to 4%.

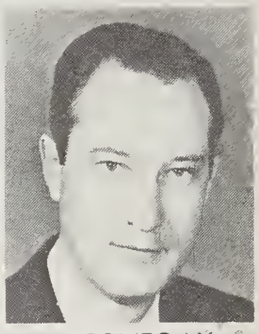
2. Yes.

WILLIAM Z. WOOD has no congressional voting record, did not respond to the questionnaire. However, as a member of the General Assembly in 1965, he did compile a record on issues affecting rural electrification. In 1965 he voted for the bill backed by Tarheel Electric and the state's power companies on two roll call votes and against it on one.

NICK GALIFIANAKIS did not respond to the questionnaire, has no congressional voting record. However, as a member of the General Assembly in 1963 and 1965, he did compile a record on issues affecting rural electrification. In 1963 he voted against the position taken by Tarheel Electric three times. In 1965 he voted for the bill backed by Tarheel Electric and the state's power companies on two roll calls.



THOMERSON



KORNEGAY

SIXTH DISTRICT
Democratic Primary

HORACE R. KORNEGAY, the incumbent, did not respond to the questionnaire. His voting record on issues affecting rural electrification is 29 percent favorable. He has voted against the position taken by the nation's electric co-ops 12 times and for it five times.

JAMES KEPLINGER has no voting record, responded as follows:

1(a). Yes. I believe you could operate better this way.

1(b). Yes. If it is to cause a burden and slow progress for the rural areas, I say leave it like it is.

2. This would have to be explained more thoroughly to me for me to understand it. I would appreciate more information on this.

He added this note: "It is an honor to receive this questionnaire from you. Our government would be better off today if all the agencies the government has backed with money were like the REA. You can be proud of the progress REA has made. It has not been easy for you. You started out to do a job and you are doing it well. To me the small man is what built this country. You need help more now than ever before. You can count on me to work with you and not against you."

KEPLINGER

CAUDLE

EIGHTH DISTRICT
Democratic Primary

T. L. CAUDLE has no voting record, responded as follows:

1(a). Yes. 1(b). Yes.

2. Yes.

JOHN G. PLUMIDES has no voting record, did not respond to the questionnaire.

TENTH DISTRICT
Republican Primary

DONALD W. WIRICK has no voting record, did not respond.

W. HALL YOUNG has no voting record, did not respond.

TERRY PARKER WALLACE has no voting record, responded as follows:

1(a). Yes 1(b). Yes

2. I am unalterably opposed to the use of federal funds to build generating stations unless such facilities cannot be constructed by private capital. Where federal facilities are required, I feel that the power thus provided should be distributed in a manner that will best serve the particular area, and not by an arbitrary rule.

WALLACE

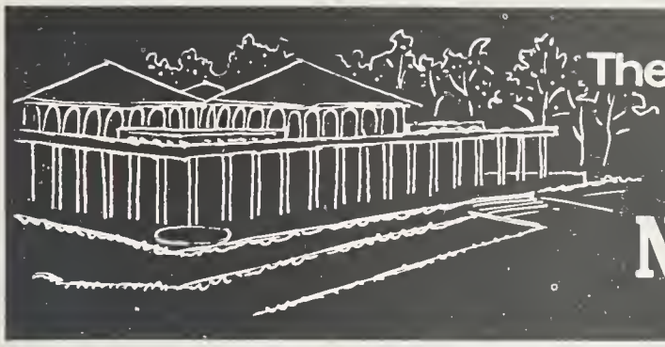
TAYLOR

ELEVENTH DISTRICT
Democratic Primary

ROY A. TAYLOR, the incumbent, has a voting record that is 29 percent favorable to position's taken by electric co-ops. He has voted for the co-op position five times and against it 12 times. He responded to the questionnaire as follows:

"Down through the years the REA has performed a needed service in providing electric power for the rural sections of our country not served by power companies and thus has aided in the development of rural America, and in providing better living condi-

(Continued on page 25)



The Election and Your Electric Co-Op

Candidates for the N.C. General Assembly

BELOW ARE listed all primary races which are contested. If your district does not appear in the following listing, it means that there is no primary contest. Check the map to find out the number of your district in both the Senate and the House.

In all cases where the candidates have voting records on rural electric issues, they have been noted below. Members of the 1961 Senate and both houses of the 1963 and 1965 General Assemblies have voted on issues on which your statewide association has taken a stand.

1st (elect two)—**J. J. (Monk) Harrington** (D-Bertie) voted in favor of the position taken by Tarheel Electric twice in the 1963 Senate; three times in the 1965 Senate. **George Wood** (D-Camden) voted three times in favor of the position taken by Tarheel Electric in the 1963 House; twice in the 1965 House. **J. E. Winslow** (D-Perquimans) voted one time in favor of and one time against the position taken by North Carolina's cooperatives in the 1961 Senate; one time against and twice for in the 1965 Senate. No record for **C. D. Ferrell** (D-Pasquotank).

4th (elect two)—**Julian Allsbrook** (D-Halifax) voted against the position taken by Tarheel in the 1965 Senate once; in favor of that position twice. No record for **Vinson Bridgers** (D-Edgecombe) and **Vernon White** (D-Pitt).

6th (elect one)—No record for **Elbert J. Ellis** (D-Onslow) and **Zennie Riggs** (D-Onslow).

8th (elect two)—**Dallas Alford** (D-Nash) voted against the position taken by Tarheel Electric twice in the 1961 Senate; in the 1965 Senate, twice against co-op positions, once for. No record for **Jesse H. Austin, Jr.** (D-Johnston) and **R. G. Gurley** (D-Johnston).

10th (elect two)—**Leroy Simmons** (D-Duplin) voted in favor of the position taken by North Carolina's cooperatives twice in the 1963 Senate. **Cicero P. Yow** (D-New Hanover) voted against the position taken by Tarheel twice in the 1963 Senate. No record for **Nick Kalmar** (D-Duplin), **John J. Burney** (D-New Hanover).

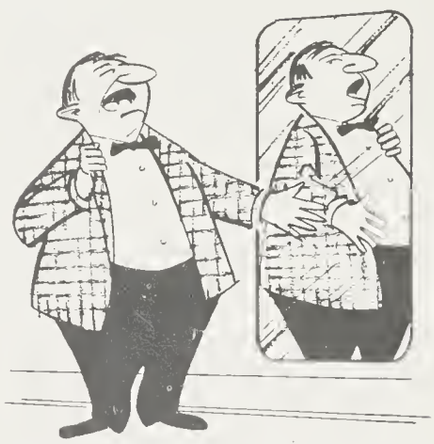
14th (elect two)—**John T. Henley** (D-Cumberland) voted twice in favor of the position taken by Tarheel Electric in the 1963 House, once against. **Hector McGeachy** (D-Cumberland) voted in favor of the co-op position twice in the 1961 Senate; twice for and once against in the 1965 Senate. No record for **Layton Norris** (D-Cumberland).

15th (elect one)—**James C. Green** (D-Bladen) voted for the electric co-op position three times in the 1963 General Assembly and twice in the 1965 session. No record for **Alex Weir** (D-Columbus).

16th (elect one)—No record for **Frank Penn** (D-Rockingham) and **Rush Collins** (D-Rockingham).

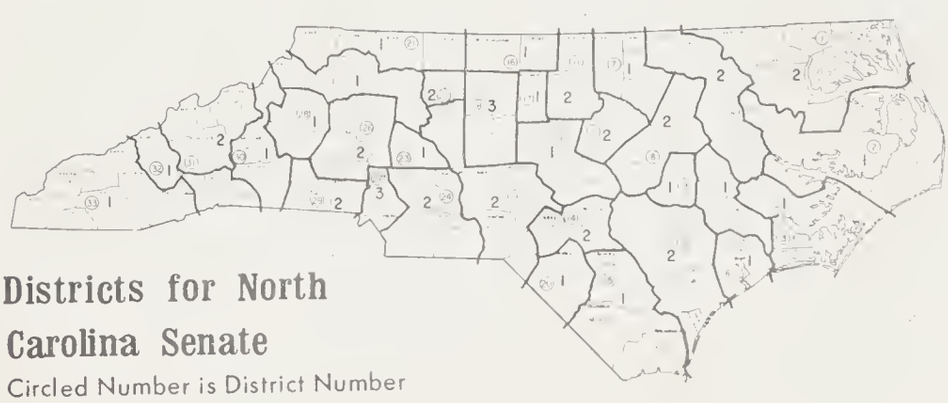
17th (elect one)—**Ralph Scott** (D-Alamance) has voted in favor of the co-op position twice in the 1961 Senate, twice in the 1963 Senate, and three times in the Senate. No record for **A. J. Holt** (D-Alamance), **Mrs. William R. Best** (R-Alamance), and **Walter G. Green** (R-Alamance).

18th (elect three)—**L. P. McLendon** (D-Guilford) voted once against, twice for, the position taken by North Carolina's cooperatives in the 1965 Senate. **Ed Kemp** (D-Guilford) voted twice against, once for the position taken by Tarheel Electric in the 1965 Senate. **Sam J. Burrow** (D-Randolph) voted twice in favor of cooperative positions in the 1961 Senate. He is also currently a member of the board of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority. No record for **Dr. Henry Jordan** (D-Randolph), **John P. Causby** (R-Guilford), **John L. Osteen** (R-Guilford), **Ben L. Spence** (R-Guilford), **Ralph J. Ferree** (R-Randolph).



19th (elect two)—**Voit Gilmore** (D-Moore) voted three times in favor of Tarheel's position in the 1965 Senate. **Joe S. Sink** (D-Davidson) voted twice in favor of, once against positions taken by N. C. co-ops in the 1965 Senate. **Jennings King** (D-Scotland) voted twice in favor of co-op positions in the 1961 Senate; in the 1965 Senate, voted in favor of co-op positions once, against once, and is recorded as not having voted on one rural electric issue. No record for **John Covington** (D-Richmond), **J. F. Allen** (D-Montgomery).

24th (elect two)—**Frank Griffin** (D-Union) voted twice for, once against positions taken by TEMA in



Districts for North Carolina Senate

Circled Number is District Number

the 1965 Senate. No record for **John R. Boger Jr.** (D-Union), **Bedford Black** (D-Cabarrus).

25th (elect one)—**F. D. B. Harding** (R-Yadkin) voted once for, once against position taken by N. C. co-operatives in the 1963 House; is recorded as not having voted on one rural electric issue in the 1963 House; voted favorably three times in the 1965 Senate. No record for **T. R. Bryan** (R-Wilkes).

27th (elect three)—**Mrs. Martha Evans** (D-Mecklenburg) voted three times against position taken by Tarheel co-ops in the 1963 House; three times for the 1965 Senate. **Herman A. Moore** (D-Mecklenburg) voted in favor of the co-op positions three times in 1965 Senate. **Elmer H. Garinger** (D-Mecklenburg) voted three times against the position taken by Tarheel co-ops in the 1963 House; two times for co-op position in 1965 House. No record for **Charles Maxwell** (D-Mecklenburg).

29th (elect two)—**Jack White** (D-Cleveland), voted one time against, twice in favor of the position taked by your co-op in the 1965 Senate. **L. B. Hollowell** (D-Gaston) voted against co-op position twice in 1963 Senate; twice against and once for in 1965 Senate. No record for **Marshall A. Rauch** (D-Gaston), **Max L. Childers** (D-Gaston), **William Lafayette Martin** (D-Gaston).

30th (vote for one)— **B. T. Jones** (D-Rutherford) voted twice against cooperative-favored positions in 1963 Senate. **Clyde Norton** (D-McDowell) voted twice in favor of co-op positions in 1965 Senate; on record as not having voted on one rural electric issue.

31st (elect two)—**Herbert L. Hyde** (D-Buncombe) voted in favor of the position taken by electric co-ops three times in the 1965 Senate. No record on **C. Bruce Hunter** (D-Buncombe), **S. Thomas Walton** (D-Buncombe), **Frank Watson** (D-Mitchell).

32nd (elect one)—**Oral L. Yates** (D-Haywood) voted in favor of co-op positions twice in the 1963 Senate; three times in the 1965 Senate. No record for **Harry Buchanan** (D-Henson).

33rd (elect one)—**C. R. Crawford** (D-Swain) voted twice in favor of co-op positions in the 1965 House. **Mrs. Mary Faye Brumby** (D-Cherokee) voted twice in favor of co-op positions in 1965 House.

HOUSE

1st (elect two)—**M. E. Sawyer** (D-Currituck) voted favorably on rural electric issues three times in the 1963 House and two times in the 1965 House. **Archie T. Lane** voted favorably three times in the 1963 House and twice in the 1965 House. No record for **M. J. Johnson** (D-Camden), **R. O. Givens** (D-Pasquotank), **W. T. Culpepper** (D-Pasquotank) **Philip P. Godwin** (D-Gates) voted favorably on rural electric issues three times in the 1963 House and twice in the 1965 House.

2nd (elect two)—**Wayland J. Sermons** (D-Beaufort) voted favorably on rural electric issues three times in the 1963 House and two times in the 1965 House. **W. J. Lupton** (D-Hyde) also voted favorably on issues supported by North Carolina cooperatives three times in the 1963 House and two times in the 1965 House. No record for **Archie Burrus** (D-Dare), **William R. Roberson Jr.** (D-Beaufort), **Howard Walker** (D-Washington).

3rd (elect three)— **R. C. Godwin** (D-Craven) voted twice favorably to the position of electric co-ops in the 1965 General Assembly. No record for **Milton D. Jones** (D-Pamlico), **James R. Sugg** (D-Craven), **Nelson W. Taylor** (D-Carteret).

4th (elect three)—**Hugh A. Ragsdale** (D-Onslow) voted three times favorably on rural electric issues in the 1963 House and two times in favor of rural electric positions in the 1965 House. **W. D. (Billy) Mills** (D-Onslow) voted twice favorably in the 1965 House. **Roy Rowe** (D-Pender) voted three times favorably in rural electric issues in the 1965 Senate. No record on **J. F. Mohn** (D-Onslow), **Weyland Bryant** (D-Onslow), **Reuben Moore** (D-Pender), **E. M. Thompson** (D-Pender).

5th (elect two) No record for **Gilbert H. Burnett** (D-New Hanover), **William L. Hill** (D-New Hanover), **Richard Shew** (D-New Hanover).

6th (elect two)—**Perry Martin** (D-Northampton) voted twice favorably, in Senate of 1963. **Roberts Jernigan** (D-Hertford) voted twice favorably once unfavorably in rural electric issues in the 1963 House; twice favorably in the 1965 House. **Emmett Burden** (D-Bertie) voted three times in support of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives in the 1963 House; in the 1965 House, he voted once unfavorably and is recorded as not having voted on one issue. No record for **Charles Creecy** (D-Northampton), **Charles DeLoatch** (D-Hertford).

8th (elect two)—**Red Forbes** voted favorably on issues supported by North Carolina electric cooperatives three times in the 1963 House and twice unfavorably in the 1965 House. No record for **David Reid** (D-Pitt), **Horton Roundtree** (D-Pitt) and **Frank M. Wooten Jr.** (D-Pitt).

9th (elect two)—**I. Joseph Horton** (D-Greene) voted favorably twice, un-

favorably once in the 1963 House; favorably twice in the 1965 House. **Guy Elliott** (D-Lenoir) voted unfavorably on rural electric issues two times in the 1965 House. No record for **C. Francis Sugg** (D-Greene).

10th (elect two)—**Mrs. John B. Chase** (D-Wayne) voted favorably twice, unfavorably once, in the 1963 House; favorably twice in the 1965 House. No record on **George R. Kornegay** (D-Wayne), **Thomas Strickland** (D-Wayne), and **Ivey B. Harris** (D-Wayne).

12th (elect two)—**C. Graham Tart** (D-Sampson) voted favorably twice in the 1965 House. No record for **Rufus Britt** (D-Bladen), **Chatham Clark** (D-Bladen).

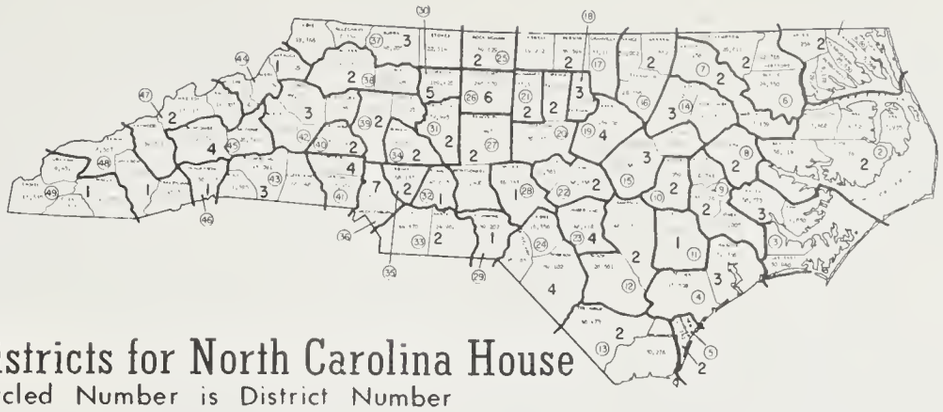
13th (elect two)—**Odell Williamson** (D-Brunswick) voted three times with North Carolina electric cooperatives in the 1963 House, twice against in the 1965 House. **Arthur Williamson** (D-Columbus) voted three times favorably in 1963 and twice favorably in 1965. No record for **Mrs. E. R. Crutchfield** (D-Columbus) and **Clyde M. Collier** (D-Columbus).

14th (elect three)—**Allen Barbee** (D-Nash) voted once favorably, twice unfavorably in the 1963 House; twice unfavorably in the 1965 House. **Joe Eagles** (D-Edgecombe) voted twice favorably, once unfavorably in the 1963 House; twice favorably in the 1965 House. No record for **W. B. (Billy) Harrison** (D-Nash) and **Julian B. Fenner** (D-Nash)

16th (elect two)—**W. R. Drake** (D-Warren) voted favorably in positions taken by North Carolina cooperatives twice in the 1965 House. **James Speed** (D-Franklin) voted favorably three times in the 1963 House, twice in the 1965 House. No record on **T. T. Clayton** (D-Warren), **James Burton Jr.** (D-Warren), **John T. Church** (D-Vance).

17th (elect two)—**Jonathan Gunn** (D-Caswell) voted favorably in rural electric issues in the 1965 House. **James E. Ramsey** (D-Person) voted unfavorably three times in the 1963 House, favorably twice in the 1965 House. **Joe A. Watkins** (D-Granville) voted twice unfavorably, once favorably in the 1963 House; twice favorably in the 1965 House. No record for **Claude A. Renn** (D-Granville).

18th (elect three)—**W. Hance Hofler** (D-Durham) voted favorably twice in the 1965 House. No record for **Floyd Fletcher** (D-Durham), **Lloyd Jacobs** (D-Durham), **H. M. Michaux Jr.** (D-Durham), **Wade H. Penny Jr.** (D-Durham), **Kenneth C. Royall Jr.** (D-Durham).



Districts for North Carolina House

Circled Number is District Number

19th (elect four)—**Archie McMillan** (D-Wake) voted unfavorably once, did not vote on two rural electric issues in the 1963 House; voted favorably twice in the 1965 House. **Thomas B. (Buck) Bunn** voted unfavorably three times in the 1963 House, favorably twice in the 1965 House. **Sam Johnson** voted favorably twice on rural electric issues in the 1965 House. No record for **Howard Twiggs** (D-Wake), who is a member of the law firm retained by Tarheel Electric; **Basil Sherrill** (D-Wake), **Eugene Boyce** (D-Wake), and **Peter J. Beenen** (D-Wake).

22nd (elect two)—**Carson Gregory** (D-Harnett) voted favorably twice in the 1965 House. No record on **Jimmy L. Love** (D-Lee), **W. W. (Bill) Staton** (D-Lee), **Clyde Adams** (D-Harnett).

23rd (elect four)—**Sneed High** (D-Cumberland) voted unfavorably once, did not vote twice in the 1963 House. **Joe B. Raynor** (D-Cumberland) voted favorably twice on rural electric issues in the 1965 House. **I. H. (Ike) O'Hanlon** (D-Cumberland) voted twice favorably, did not vote on one issue in the 1963 House; voted twice favorably in the 1965 House. **Joel Lambert** (D-Cumberland) voted twice favorable to rural electric cooperatives in the 1965 House. No record on **Bruce McFadyen** (D-Cumberland), **Norwood E. Bryan Jr.** (D-Cumberland).

24th (elect four)—**Neil L. McFayden** (D-Hoke) voted three times favorable to the rural electrics in the 1963 House; twice favorably in the 1965 House. **David M. Britt** (D-Robeson) voted three times unfavorably to rural electrification in the 1963 House; two times favorably in the 1965 House. **R. D. McMillan Jr.** (D-Robeson) voted three times favorable to rural electric positions in the 1963 House; once unfavorable and one time recorded as not voting in the 1965 House. **Roger Kiser** (D-Scotland) voted twice unfavorably, once favorably in the 1963 House; twice unfavorably in the 1965 House. No record on **Tommie Dial** (D-Robeson).

26th (elect six—D-Guilford County) **Elton Edwards** voted twice unfavorably in rural electric issues in the 1965 House. **C. W. Phillips** voted unfavorably twice to rural electrics in 1965. **W. M. Short** voted once favorably, once unfavorably on rural electric issues in the 1965 House. **D. P. Whitley Jr.** voted twice unfavorably in the 1965 House. No record on **Al Mills, Hargrove (Skipper) Bowles Jr., James G. Exum, Henry E. Frye, John Lynch, Charlie Bryant.**

29th (elect one)—**William (Bill) Land** (D-Richmond) voted twice favorably in the 1965 House. **Tom Hunter** (D-Richmond) voted twice favorably and once unfavorably in the 1963 House.

30th (elect five—all Forsyth County) **David L. Drummond** (D), voted unfavorably on all three rural electric issues in the 1963 House. **Claude M. Hamrick** (D) voted favorably on two rural electric votes in the 1965 House. **Fred F. Bahnson** voted unfavorably on the three rural electric votes in the 1963 House; favorably on two votes in the 1965 House. No record on **Peter T. Meletis** (D), **Lee Keiger Jr.** (D), **William R. Crawford** (D), **C. J. Haytt** (D), **Wesley Bailey** (D).

31st (elect two)—**F. Van Landingham** (D-Davidson) voted favorably on two rural electric votes in the 1961 Senate. No record on **Hubert E. Olive Jr.** (D-Davidson), **W. E. Banks** (D-Davidson).

33rd (elect two)—**Glenn Hawfield** (D-Union) voted favorably on all three rural electric issues in the 1963 House and favorably on two rural electric votes in the 1965 House. **Fred M. Mills** voted favorably on two

(Continued on page 25)

The 1966 Dishwashers:

SUPERLATIVE!

WHO'S DOING the dishes tonight—you, your husband or youngsters wrangling over whose turn it is? Does the after-dinner sight of a clutter of dishes, silver, pots and pans on counters and in the kitchen sink dismay you? Is the added work of clean-up after parties keeping you from entertaining as often as you'd like? Tired of it all? If so, turn the whole messy job over to electricity and let an automatic dishwasher do the dirty work. It's a miracle of automated functions.

Today, dishes are washed without scraping or rinsing, pots and pans are cleaned, silver and glassware spotlessly washed in hot, hot water in the new automatics, all in record time.

1966 TRENDS

News highlights on this year's models are:

• **They operate more quietly** through the use of improved designs, insulation and sound deadening devices, reducing noise levels.

• **They completely eliminate hand-rinsing.** Only large food particles and bones have to be removed; the rest comes off by the vigorous washing action of the dishwasher. Many of the new models liquefy soft foods and scraps and they are flushed down the drain. Self-cleaning screens filter the water to prevent redepositing soil on the dishes.

• **They have improved washing circulation.** Super-surge water sprays or sweeps from either one powerful rotating arm or from different levels, directing water in forceful jets at every part of every dish.

• **It's easier to put in the dishes.** You don't have to learn any set patterns to load the 1966 dishwashers; it's easy to see where they go. Racks are roomier to hold more, extend fully, adjust to hold large-sized and odd-shaped cook and tableware. They're vinyl coated to protect your dishes.

• **There's a host of lovely new colors** to choose from: soft, leafy greens, beige shades from light brown to almost off-white and blues have been added to the popular coppertones, plain and shaded, as well as brushed chrome and stainless steel. There are whites and pastels, from conservative to pop art, decorating the new dishwasher fronts. Trim kits for installing wood panels to match your wood cabinets are available from most manufacturers.

1966 FEATURES

Cycles—A wide variety of cycles, pushbutton and dial controlled, has made automatic dishwashing more versatile, answering specific needs; some models have as many as six.

For everyday and mixed loads of dishes, there's a normal washing cycle of one or two washes, three or more rinses. For heavier soiled dishes, you can achieve a double wash and four rinses. For pots and pans, there are two washes, three or more rinses and a short drying period. For fine china and crystal, there's shortened wash action and less drying time.

Newest is the rinse-and-hold cycle so convenient for families who fill a dishwasher only once or twice a day. It prerinses the partial load and holds it until the evening tableware is added and the full load put through the normal cycle. It saves water, detergent and keeps dishes out of sight, leaving sink and countertops uncluttered.

Heating elements in some of the new models maintain or boost the water temperature to assure water hot enough to do the best job.

Detergents—Guessing how much detergent and wetting agent to use is no longer necessary, since dispensing controls automatically add just the right amount for each wash at the proper time, as well as a wetting agent in the final rinse to make glassware gleam.

Racks—Front-opening dishwashers, built-ins or portables, have vinyl-covered racks on nylon wheels to roll out for loading convenience; some with top racks that tilt or fold back for extra space. Some adjust to several levels to accommodate large dinner plates, longstemmed glassware and odd-shaped bowls and pans.

Silverware baskets are roomier, and removable, some with carrying handles, some compartmentalized with one section having a snap-on lid to protect small items like baby bottle nipples, measuring spoons and the like. Some even have separate small items baskets.

Health Factors—Automatic dishwashers get your dishes much, much cleaner than you can by hand-washing; in fact, they're sanitized clean because machines use much hotter water and stronger detergents. In addition, dishes washed by hand get more handling, come in contact with bacteria-laden dishcloths, towels and rubber racks. In test after test by independent researchers, automatic dishwashers have been found to do a much better job of eliminating disease-causing bacteria and viruses than the most careful hand-washing.

Styles—1966 models are sleek, compact and colorful. For those who plan to build, remodel or who have 24-inch cabinet space next to or near the sink, the built-in undercounter model is for them. All you see is the front panel and this can be chosen in any color.

Another built-in type to consider when remodeling is the all-in-one 48-inch sink dishwasher combination; a variety of tops for this combination include porcelain on steel, stainless steel or plastic laminate. And there are free-standing dishwashers, finished on one or both sides, that give you added counterspace.

Portables for those who haven't room for a built-in come in two styles. One is the convertible with front opening; many having the same important features as the built-in, along with cherry or maple cutting boards or laminated vinyl tops. The regular portable is top opening. On a number of models, the top racks lift up with the lid for more room and easy access to the bottom racks. Quite a few portables which are connected to the sink faucet have connectors which allow you to draw water even while the washer is operating. All portables may be wheeled to the dining table, to the sink or out of the way.

Luxury or Necessity?—Like many other work saving appliances which have changed the lives of American women, the automatic dishwasher is fast becoming a necessity in modern homes. Today eight million women have switched from hand to machine dishwashing. They've found it saves their time—more than an hour a day—their energy, their tempers and their hands. Why not put yourself in their class and see the 1966 models at your local dealer?

BOBWHITE QUAIL

Booking orders now; day old quail, 4000 per week, $20.00 per 100 at farm. Eggs, $12.50 per 100; $100.00 per 1000 Postpaid. 20,000 mature quail Oct. thru March on Contract. Kennedy's Fame Farm, Rt. 2, Box 307, Robbins, N.C. Phone 464-3444 Highfalls Exchange.

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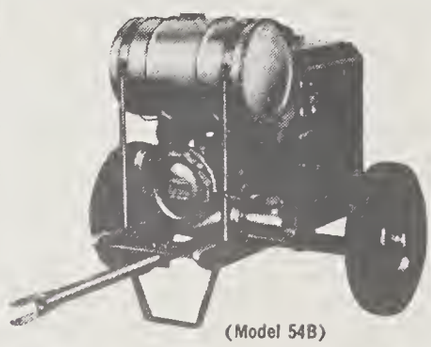

You have to watch costs like a hawk these days. Irrigation is a big investment, but it pays big returns with a properly designed system. Your local Gorman-Rupp dealer tailors the system to water source, expected rainfall, crops, soil, acreage and later expansion. Irrigate confidently with an *engineered* system designed for farm profits. Call your Gorman-Rupp dealer (see the Yellow Pages) or write direct. 4921

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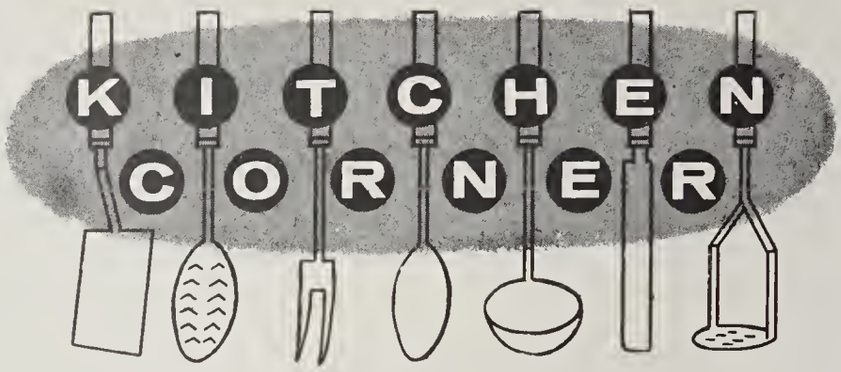


A Cake for Spring Dessert

Helen B. Parks, a member of Albemarle Electric Membership Corporation, enjoys "very much" the *Carolina Farmer*, especially this particular corner. For this reason, she has sent for sharing her Oatmeal Cake recipe, which is as sweet as May itself.

Mrs. Parks lives on Rt. 1, Edenton. She attends the Ballards Bridge Baptist Church and is treasurer of her WMS circle. Active in all community endeavors, she is a member of the Oake Grove Home Demonstration Club and works as a nurses' aide in the Chowan Convalesent Home.

Our chef for May is a widow and the mother of five children. One son is serving in the U. S. Air Force, one daughter is married, and she still has two girls and one boy at home with her. She boasts of three grandsons.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Becky Rivers, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Helen B. Parks Route 1, Edenton

Oatmeal Cake

2 eggs well beaten
1½ cups flour
1 tsp. soda
½ tsp. salt
1½ cups boiling water
1 cup oatmeal
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup corn oil

Pour boiling water over oatmeal. Cool, mix together the sugar, corn oil, and eggs. Add flour, soda, cinnamon, and salt which have been sifted together. Add oatmeal mixture and pour in greased sheet pan. Bake in pre-heated oven at 350 degrees from 30 to 40 minutes. Cool and top with icing.

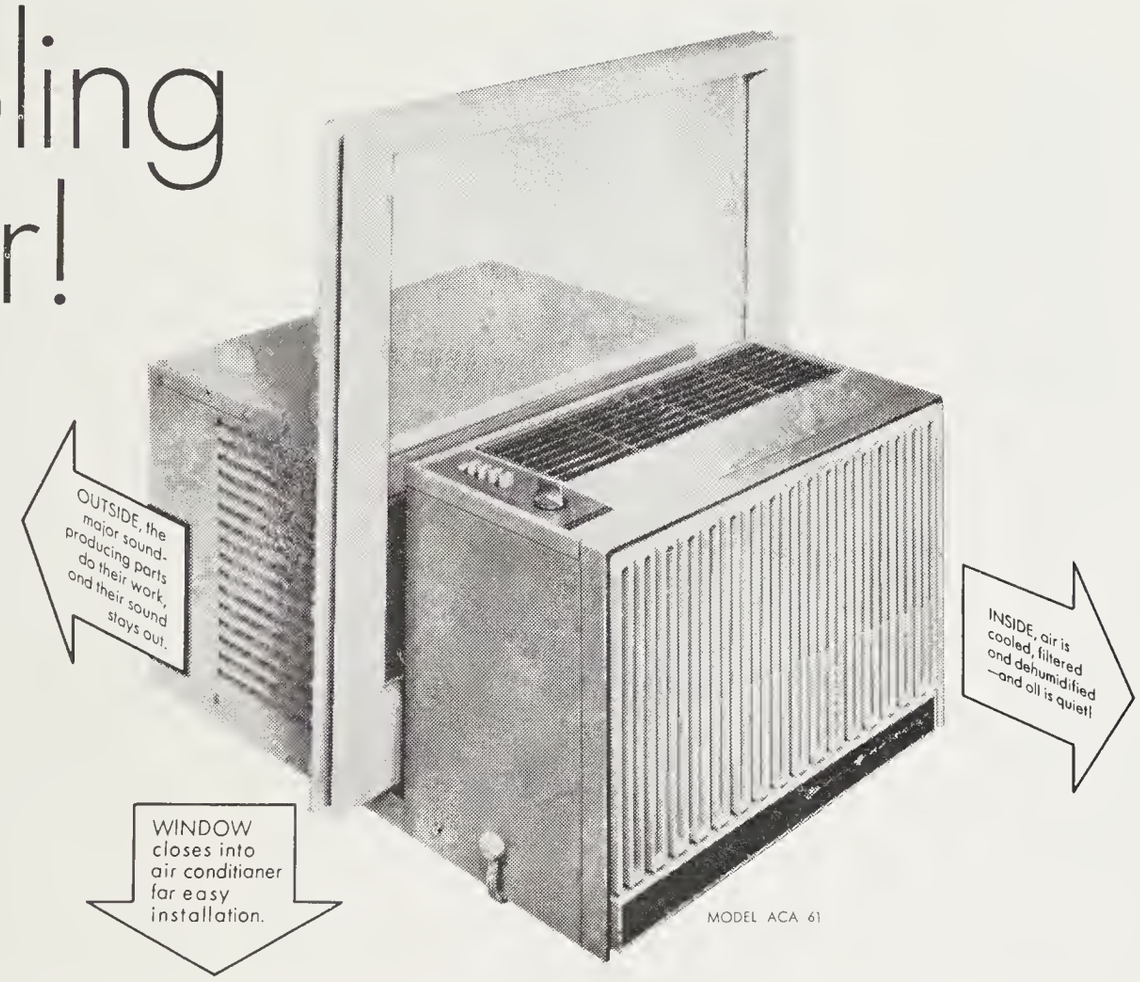
Oatmeal Cake Icing

1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup nuts (chopped)
1 cup flaked coconut
1 cup brown sugar
1 stick margarine (softened)
½ cup evaporated milk

Combine first three ingredients in saucepan and bring to boil; cook until thick. Remove from heat; add vanilla, nuts and coconut. Spread on cooled cake.

New Hotpoint U-Mount...

quietest cooling ever!


OUTSIDE, the major sound-producing parts do their work, and their sound stays out.
INSIDE, air is cooled, filtered and dehumidified —and all is quiet!
WINDOW closes into air conditioner for easy installation.
MODEL ACA 61

(it's a breeze to install and comes in 3 cooling capacities!)

Here's an air conditioner that makes real sense for summer. It's the new Hotpoint U-Mount that uses the window to seal out both heat and noise. Keeps any room cool, quiet and bright!

Easier to install. Just level it on the window sill . . . lower the window into the slot . . . slip in the sash strips . . . plug in the cord . . . and you're set. No special tools or attachments.

Noise and heat stay outside. The revolutionary U-Mount design puts the condenser, compressor and other noise-makers outside. Inside it's all cool, all quiet — because the window locks out heat and noise.

Perfect styling for any room! Compact and handsome . . . the U-Mount is surrounded by window on the top and sides. It lets light in — and keeps rooms bright, cheery and cool.

Three cooling sizes for comfort—5,800 BTUs, 7,800 BTUs and 9,000 BTUs. All operate on 115 volts and feature 3-position air directors, top-mount controls, automatic thermostat and removable filter. The two larger models have an air exhaust feature.

Take one home today and be cool right away. See them at your Hotpoint dealer's now. He also has other models to fit every need, from 5,000 to 29,000 BTUs.

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SHOE BAG
Fun way to teach children to be neat. They will love putting shoes away in clown shoe hanger.

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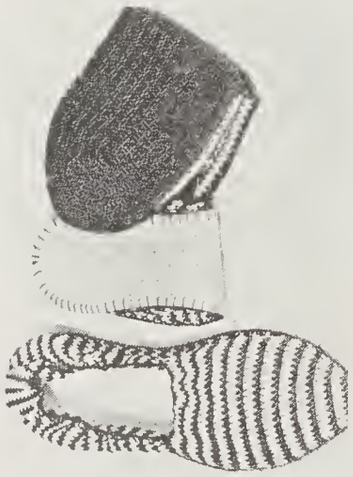
Can be used as laundry bag and on trips as toy caddy. Ideal for leftovers—only 1/2 yd.



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Will slide into corner of suitcase. Crocheted in ecru and fudge brown. Put away in small zipper case.

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P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C.

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped self-addressed envelope.

☐ Shoe Bag (PPE 509) ☐ Compact Shoes (S 920)
☐ Clown Laundry Bag (PPE 515) ☐ Tote Bag (PE 3366)

My Name is _____
Address _____
Comment, if Any _____

The Name of My Electric Co-op is _____

This pattern offer expires August 15, 1966.

Family FARE

By ERMA ANGEVINE

YOU NEED A BOX of cereal. You find the kind you want. You can choose between a 15 3/4-ounce box for 47 cents or a 16 1/2-ounce box for 53 cents. Which is the best buy? You want some tuna fish. Should you buy two 6 3/4-ounce cans for 63 cents or one 9 1/2-ounce can for 43 cents?

You must make dozens of these mathematical decisions each time you shop. Then there are frustrating descriptions that mean nothing—queen, king and giant size. Sometimes you can't find the actual weight on the box. You long for a good honest small, medium or large. Or, better yet, items in even ounces, pints, quarts and pounds.

This confusion costs us money and time, according to a study made at Eastern Michigan University. Monroe Friedman, professor of psychology, asked 33 women volunteers to help him answer the question: "Within a reasonable time and without computing devices, can consumers select the package that offers the most for the money?"

Friedman directed each of the 33 women to buy the same 20 products. These ranged from canned peaches to toothpaste. Because these were women with college educations and with a "strong interest in economy," Friedman said they performed much better than the average shopper. Yet 43 percent of their decisions were wrong. None of the women were able to choose the lowest-cost detergent. Only one chose the lowest-cost liquid bleach. Only three picked the best buy in paper towels. Only six figured which was the least expensive cola.

To choose paper towels, the women found they must make choices ranging from 7 1/2 × 11- to 11 × 11-inch sheets in rolls ranging from 75 to 200 towels and packed one or two to a package.

Liquid bleach was another source of confusion. For years the product has been standard—5 1/2-percent concentration of sodium hypochlorite dissolved in water. Recently, however, one nationally advertised brand dropped its concentration to 3 1/2 percent without cutting the price. The change showed up in tiny print on the back label.

Thwarted by such packaging practices, these women paid nine percent more for these 20 products than if they'd been able to select the least expensive package in each category.

Esther Peterson, the President's Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, carries her analysis further. The average family spends $1,500 a year in supermarkets, and 60 percent of this is spent for packaged products similar to the 20 items covered in Friedman's survey. The price of confusion, she says, is $81 per family a year—a $4.5 billion drain on living costs every year.

Parcel Post Threatened

ASK A FELLOW living in the country what the initials REA stand for and he'll tell you it's the Rural Electrification Administration. Put the same question to his city cousin and he'll say it's "a company that delivers packages."

In the country REA is rural electrification; in the city it's Railway Express Agency. One delivers power, the other delivers packages. That's where the similarities end. For the two REA's are now butting heads in a dispute that could cost rural Americans millions of dollars.

Crux of the problem is that in the cities REA (the package-delivering one) competes in a sense with the U.S. Post Office Department's parcel post service. At the same time the express agency has been drastically curtailing its not-so-profitable operations in rural areas.

This, together with outmoded postal regulations, means that parcel post gets a smaller share of profitable city business and just about all of the unprofitable rural business. Net result is that the U.S. parcel post service is losing money.

To top this off, current law states that parcel post revenues and costs must not vary by more than four percent. If revenues fall short of this point, as they now are, then rates must be raised.

Where does rural electrification fit in? Only in the sense that leaders of electric cooperatives are concerned with all services in rural America, not just electric service. They know that reliable, moderately-priced parcel post service is as essential to rural Americans as is dependable, low-cost power.

So representatives of electric cooperatives, through the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, are asking Congress to support a bill to help meet the crisis.

The present parcel post law is badly in need of revamping, particularly in the area of size and weight restrictions applicable to mailings between large post offices. These restrictions are depriving the service of a great deal of profitable business.

The Railway Express Agency is opposed to changes in the law. The company's reason is obvious: If nothing is done by June 30, rates on parcel post will rise with no changes in the restrictions. Then Railway Express and other package-delivering companies will get more business and make more money.

What happens to the rural resident? He will pay higher rates for his parcel post. And this could be just the start of an upward spiral in rates which a high official of the Post Office Department warns could end in the "ultimate destruction" of the U.S. parcel post service.

The reforms are embodied in a bill proposed by the Post Office Department which would provide uniform weight and size limitations for parcel post, regardless of the class of post office. The maximum weight packages would be 40 pounds, and the maximum combined length and girth would be 100 inches.

The increase in limitations would, according to postal officials, increase the volume of service and help overcome the $100-million debt which the parcel post service has accumulated.

If the limitation on size and weight of parcels is modified, a rate increase averaging only eight cents per parcel would be needed. If nothing is done about the limitation, an average 14-cent per parcel increase would be necessary.

The present limitations apply only to first-class post offices—those located in medium and large cities. So while the restrictions do not apply to most rural residents, they affect the rates you pay.

The post office bill has been introduced in the Senate as S.2843 and in the House as H. R. 12367. If you want to minimize costs of parcel post mailings, write your congressman and senator urging support for the bills.

Rural people face a sharp rise in the cost of getting packages delivered unless outmoded postal regulations are changed. Electric co-op representatives are asking Congress to pass a bill to help alleviate the crisis.

"Cuts my clean-up time in half!"

Says James Patsos of Clyde, N.Y.

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GOULDS PUMPS

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Shocking Fences

THE COMING of spring makes it a good time to give a little thought to electric fence controllers. So often, whether you're big in the business of farming or not, it becomes necessary to provide temporary fencing. But regardless of how temporary your fencing might be, it's wise to do it safely.

Over the years quite a number of persons have been electrocuted by homemade electric fence contraptions. There's no accurate count of livestock that have been killed in this manner, but the actual figures would probably take your breath away.

Many types of controllers are in use today. Many are excellent from both a safety and efficiency standpoint; some are poor, and some are downright dangerous. One of the best killers in the business is a homemade affair connected to the 120-volt power circuit.

In testing all types of controllers, engineers found that a steady flow of eight milliamperes (eight thousandths of an ampere) is about the limit of electric current that an adult can stand without injury. With the intermittent type of controller, the safe limit of current flow is about double. Limiting the amount of electricity to these safe maximums is virtually impossible with a homemade device.

The Underwriters Laboratories test controllers for their safety and for their efficiency and durability as well. Any controller that is to be connected to 120-volt power circuit should carry the stamp of approval of a reliable testing organization such as Underwriters Laboratories. Don't use a controller unless it's approved for the safety of yourself, your family and your livestock are all at stake.

AND WHILE we're on the subject of summer and safety, let me call your attention to the fact that most of the electric cooperatives have lightning arresters available for their members. This is a small arresting device that can be installed in the wiring which forms the "drip loop" just above your electric meter. The arrester can be installed only by your electric cooperative since the power at the point of installation must be disconnected at the pole.

This little device, about the size of a snuff box, is an effective means of arresting a strong surge of lightning which might otherwise damage your wiring and appliances. And the cost of having this installed by your cooperative is only a few dollars.

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PHYTAR 560 is a general, non-selective weed-killer. It controls all types of weeds in ditches, turn-rows, around fences, roadways, buildings and storage areas. It's a companion product to ANSAR, the selective post-emergent herbicide that's been so effective in controlling weeds in cotton.

Weed oil and other highly toxic contact weed killing chemicals will quickly burn off the tops of weeds, but will have little or no lasting effect. PHYTAR 560 works more slowly, but has a long-lasting effect. It actually retards regrowth. It's more economical, easier to use and far less corrosive to your spraying equipment than these other substitutes.

PHYTAR 560 is available from your own farm chemicals dealer.

Becky's ALMANAC

"It must have been May Morning when the world was made."

Old Provencal Chanson

****

It's the breathtaking month of May Poles and May Queens... of muquet (lillies of the valley)... of shiny emeralds... and Mother's Day... in the Carolinas, it's Memorial Day on the 10th... and on the 20th, it's Mecklenburg Day.

****

May children are ruled by Taurus, the Bull and the planet Venus. The May color is blue.

****

Summer and Salad time is just around the corner, and Best Foods, a division of Corn Products Company, has sent us two marvelous leaflets, *Great Salads to Toss* and *New Variations on Salads*. If you'll send us a long (must be long!) envelope, stamped with a 5-cent stamp, and let us know which of the leaflets you want, we'll send them right along. Send your letter to: Salads, *The Carolina Farmer*, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh. Please give us the name of your electric membership corporation when you order leaflets.

****

Wooden shoes are fun to look at, but, according to Amy Vanderbilt, they are marvelous gardening shoes—certainly, French and Dutch farmers have long found them so. The Museum of the City of New York sells wooden shoes, made in Holland, in all sizes for children and adults for $5. To order them, trace an outline of your right foot and send with money to: Museum of the City of New York, 1220 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

****

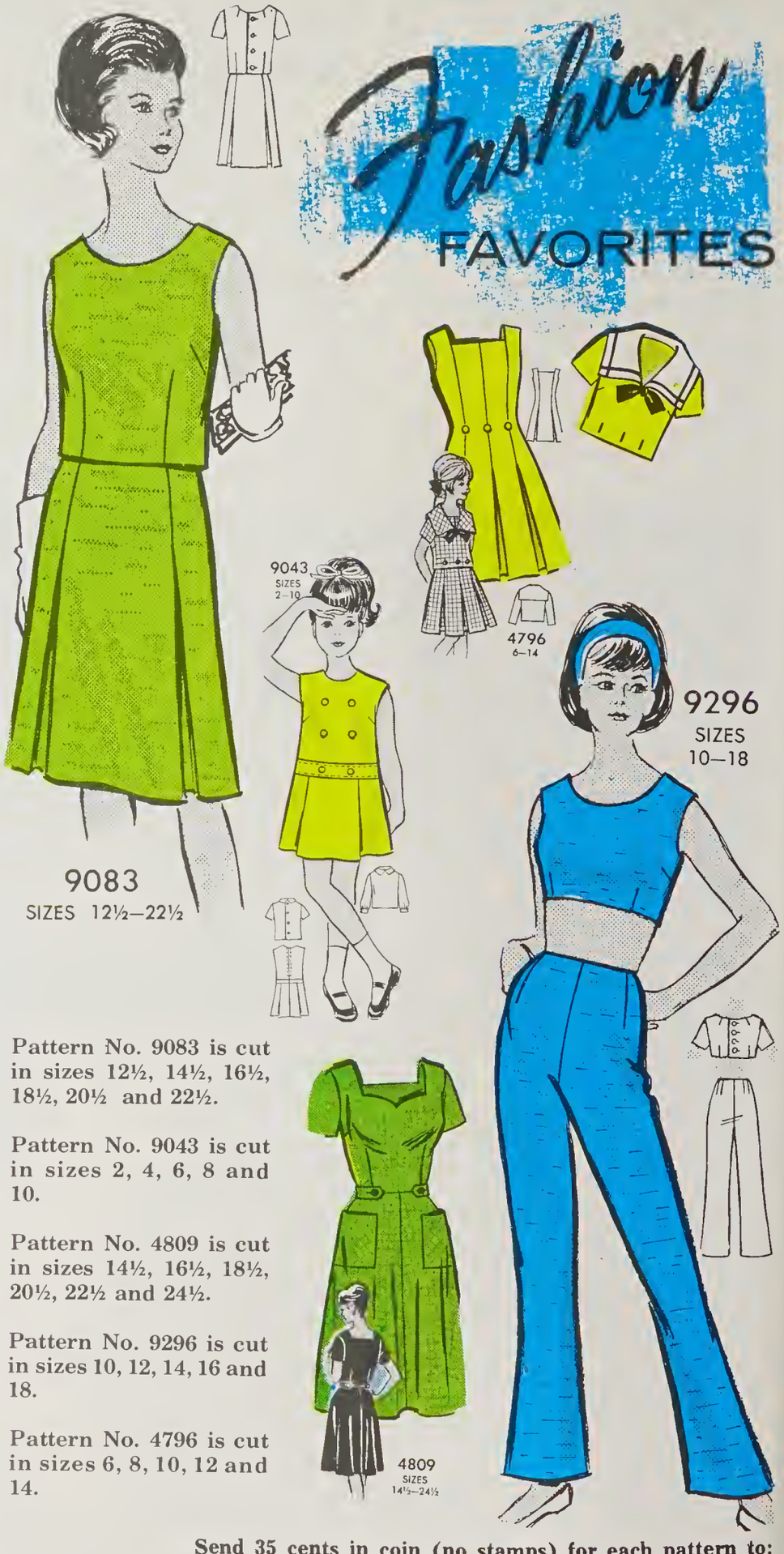
Across our nation, there is a growing about the protection and restoration of the beauty of our surroundings. As a homemaker you can do your part in the great beautification campaign: (1) Look with fresh eyes at your yard. Is it pleasingly attractive? (2) Window boxes or pots filled with bright blooms and shrubs will enhance the beauty of your neighborhood. (3) If you have a surplus of plants, pass them along to friends and neighbors. (4) Involve your children in your gardening activities. They can be good workers and their lives will be enriched by the clean and colorful environment you foster.

****

To freeze a cherry pie, use cornstarch or tapioca for thickening. Flour gets lumpy and turns gray in freezing.

****

Fashion FAVORITES



Pattern No. 9083 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½ and 22½.

Pattern No. 9043 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10.

Pattern No. 4809 is cut in sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½.

Pattern No. 9296 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Pattern No. 4796 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.

Send 35 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first-class mail, add 10 cents for each pattern.

Congress from pg. 12

tions for rural citizens. I have supported and will continue to support appropriations and legislation which will permit and aid the REA in doing this job."

BRUCE E. BURLESON has no voting record, did not respond to the questionnaire.

Republican Primary

JOE SAM SCHENCK and **W. SCOTT HARVEY** have no voting records, did not respond to the questionnaire.

Assembly from pg. 15

rural electric issues in the 1963 Senate, and favorably on all three rural electric votes in 1965. He also served as Chairman of the Senate Utilities Committee and helped guide the legislation through that body. No record on **Richard Clark** (D-Union) and **Foyle Hightower Jr.** (D-Anson).

36th (elect seven—all Mecklenburg County)—**Ernest L. Hicks** (D) voted unfavorably in rural electric votes three times in the 1963 House and favorably twice in the 1965 House. **Marvin L. Ritch** (D) voted favorably twice in the 1965 House. **James Vogler** (D) voted unfavorably in the three rural electric votes in the 1963 House, and favorably on the two in the 1965 House. No record on **A. H. Art Jones** (D), **W. E. (Dub) Graham** (D), **Jim Beatty** (D), **Pat Hunter** (D), **George J. Leak** (D), **I. R. Misenheimer** (D), **George J. Miller** (D), **John A. McRae** (D), **Jack Baugh** (D).

37th (elect three)—**Basil Barr** (D-Ashe) voted favorably on two rural electric issues in the 1965 House. **A. Vance Choate** (D-Alleghany) voted favorably on two issues in the 1965 House. No record on **Hugh Merritt** (D-Surry), **William R. Haynes** (D-Surry), **P. C. Collins** (D-Alleghany).

39th (elect two)—**Robert A. Collier** (D-Iredell) voted favorably on two rural electric issues in the 1965 House. No record on **Fred B. Bunch** (D-Iredell), **R. C. Loyd** (D-Iredell).

41st (elect four)—**Clarence Leatherman** (D-Lincoln) voted favorably on three rural electric votes in the 1963 House and on two votes in the 1965 House. **Hoyle T. Efird** (D-Gaston) voted unfavorably on the three rural electric votes in the 1963 House and unfavorably on the two votes in the 1965 House. No record on **Bruce Heafner** (D-Lincoln), **Mrs. Doris Mauney** (D-Gaston), **W. V. Dalton** (D-Gaston), **Dave W. Bumgardner Jr.** (D-Gaston), **Carl J. Stewart Jr.** (D-Gaston), **Ralph Phillips** (D-Gaston), **D. Larry Rednour** (D-Gaston).

43rd (elect three)—**J. Thurston Arledge** (D-Polk) voted favorably on two rural electric votes in the 1965 House. **Robert Falls** also voted favorably on the two 1965 House votes. No record on **William D. Harrill** (D-Rutherford), **W. K. Mauney Jr.** (D-Cleveland).

44th (elect one)—**Mack S. Isaac** (R-Avery) voted favorably twice and failed to vote on one rural electric issue in the 1963 House; voted favorably twice in the 1965 House. No record on **George M. Harman** (R-Avery).

45th (elect four)—**I. C. Crawford** (D-Buncombe) voted unfavorably three times in the 1963 House, favorably twice. **Gordon H. Greenwood** (D-Buncombe) voted unfavorably three times in the 1963 House and favorably twice in the 1965 House. No record on **Frank L. Cauble** (D-Buncombe), **Herschel S. Harkins** (D-Buncombe), **Jack Hopkins** (D-Buncombe), **Hugh Beam** (D-McDowell).

47th (elect two) —**Liston B. Ramey** (D-Madison) voted in favor of your co-op's position three times in the 1963 General Assembly **Ernest W. Messer** (D-Haywood) voted for the co-op position three times in the 1963 House and twice in the 1965 House. No record for **Charles B. McCrary** (D-Haywood) or **Robert L. Yost** (D-Haywood).

48th (elect one)—**Lacy Thornburg** (D-Jackson) voted favorably in rural electric votes three times in 1963 House and twice in the 1965 House. No record on **Jess Galloway** (D-Translyvania).

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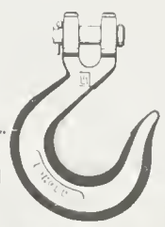

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RURAL ELECTRIC

PROFILE

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Between the Deep Blue Sea And Rural Electrification

LESS THAN ONE WEEK after Gilbert Whitley arrived in Farmville to become the first manager of Pitt and Greene Electric Membership Corporation, he and the co-op were confronted with a major crisis: the lights went out.

Until Whitley was hired, the co-operative was operated through Farmville's municipal government. The town also supplied all the co-op's power. But Whitley hardly had gotten settled when a twisted crankshaft in the town's largest generator knocked out the entire co-op power supply.

Whitley hurriedly contacted neighboring power suppliers. Eventually he patched together a supply large enough to meet the system's demand. It came from eight sources.

The crisis left Whitley tired, and perhaps feeling a little jinxed. But the way he handled it assured members of the cooperative's board that they'd hired the right man for the job.

That was 1950; and Gil Whitley has had things running much more smoothly since. With a membership of 3,855, Pitt and Greene is far from as large as many other of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives. But it has grown steadily. Its lines flank some of the world's finest tobacco land. However, Whitley and many of its members would be quicker to note that the trickle of new industry coming into the area seems almost on the verge of becoming a steady stream. They might add that the local economy is gaining strength each year.

Whitley is a soft-spoken man. He speaks slowly and rarely uses unnecessary words. He has a reputation among those he works with for making carefully considered and accurate decisions.

A native of neighboring Wilson County, he served as Albemarle EMC's manager before he came to Farmville. In the mid-30s, he managed an electric system for his hometown, Stantonsburg, which had a number of rural customers and also served the residents of Saratoga.

Whitley has devoted most of his life to two causes—rural electrification and the United States Navy. His nine-year Navy career has one especially unusual aspect. He joined three times. The first time was shortly after he'd dropped out of high school. He left the Navy the month the stock market crashed in 1929; and was soon to discover that he'd given up a precious post. Jobs were hard to find, and even harder to keep in the early depression years, so he decided to re-enlist in 1931. He decided to get out for the second time in 1935. A year earlier he had married Elizabeth Pitt of Edgecombe County, who died on Christmas morning, 1963. Whitley has remarried since then.

Then the Japs hit Pearl Harbor and began overrunning the entire South Pacific. The Navy urged men with electrical experience to join the war effort. Whitley, who was serving at the time as manager of Stantonsburg's power system, answered immediately. "My wife said I wore a hole in the rug pacing the floor while I waited for that reply," he recalls.

But the Navy needed him badly and the reply wasn't long coming. He was sent to an advanced electrical school. When he finished at the top of his class, he was made an instructor. He spent most of the war in this job.

"I had seen what rural electrification was accomplishing before I went into the service," Whitley says. "I was anxious to get into it when I got out." Although he went back to his old job in Stantonsburg, Albemarle EMC soon offered a job which he accepted.

Whitley is a former president of Tarheel Electric Membership Association. He is the present chairman of the association's Legislative Committee and has served several terms in this post.

"By 1970," he notes, "rural electrification will be 35 years old. One of the great things about it for me has been the feeling you get when you see a house lighted up for the first time like a hotel; and the kids are running from room to room switching the lights on and off.

"In a few years, there won't be many people around who remember this experience. The thing that concerns me is that we can't rest on our laurels; and I don't think we will try to. The financing proposal and the law we got in the last General Assembly illustrate that." (The financing plan would revise the traditional method through which the federal government loans money to rural electrics. The 1965 legislation insures territorial integrity and requires the co-ops to pay taxes.)

Whitley also points out that the distinction between urban and rural sections "is disappearing to some degree" in North Carolina. "The changes brought about by reapportionment mean co-op people are going to have to speak out more. I think people from urban areas will listen. We have a greater awareness—politically and otherwise—than we had 25 years ago."

Whitley is a former board member of the Farmville Chamber of Commerce. He has also served two terms on the Board of Deacons at the Presbyterian Church he attends. He spends his spare time working in the yard of the new green brick home he and his wife bought about a year ago. He also makes frequent visits to a farm he owns in an adjoining county. "I like to fish, too," he says. "But I'm way behind on that—especially catching them."—*ALLEN PAUL*

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These Tunisian children are among the millions of youngsters around the world who are recipients of American food supplies. The cards they hold entitle them to take part in a school lunch program.

sional organizations, the academic community and scores of newspapers and magazines.

I'm not surprised that many leaders and members of the rural electrification movement have lent their energies to the groundswell for an expanded world food program. Rural electrics have been in the thick of overseas rural development for a number of years.

The progress currently being made through the NRECA-AID project, to bring electric power to the countryside in other nations, is an outstanding example of the role that the techniques and the products of rural America can play in achieving economic progress elsewhere.

The value of such efforts extends beyond political and moral considerations, for economic development abroad brings great dividends on the domestic front. We can prove this principle by looking to the postwar development of Japan. After assisting in the growth of her agricultural and industrial economy, we found that Japan became the world's largest commercial purchaser of American farm products.

A recent Department of Agriculture study of 54 developing nations shows that for each 10 percent increase in income, their commercial purchases of U.S. farm commodities went up by 21 percent. Clearly, the strengthening of the diets and the agricultural economies of developing countries—far from removing them as potential customers—will open the way for new long-range markets.

A full-scale attack upon world hunger also would bring new opportunities to rural America. In my own state of South Dakota, the gradual return of idled acres to active production would cause an economic thrust totalling about $240-million each year, as increased farm income is spent and invested.

A confrontation with hunger and with economic retardation cannot be avoided. Either we will make our stand now—with food, fertilizer and farming techniques—or we will be forced to battle hunger's consequences on traditional battlefields, with weapons of destruction and with the lives of our sons.

I am increasingly confident that Congress and the American people will choose the wisest course, and that we will engage in the most hopeful enterprise and the most important war of our time—the War Against Want. *(Distributed by NRECA Feature Services.)* ■

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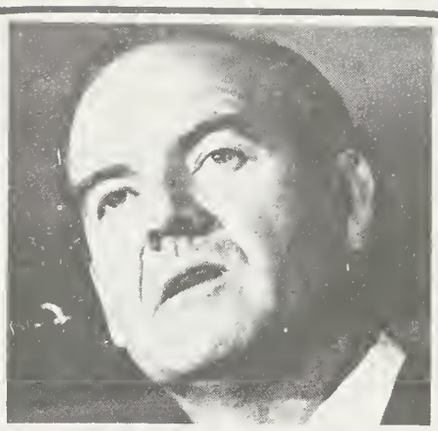
The Most Important War

By Senator George McGovern



Sen. George McGovern (D-S. Dak.) is a noted authority on world food problems. Prior to his election to the Senate in 1962, he served for two years as Food for Peace Director. He also served two terms in the U. S. House of Representatives. McGovern is a former professor of history at Dakota Wesleyan University. He holds a Ph.D. from Northwestern University and won the Distinguished Flying Cross as a World War II bomber pilot.

IT IS A PAINFUL paradox that in an age that has mastered the techniques of abundant food production, nearly half of the world's people suffer from hunger.

The existence of widespread, destructive hunger—at a time when our planet has the physical and technical resources to feed its full population and more—rightfully stirs the conscience of man.

Moreover, world hunger is an accelerating threat to the peace which we spend billions of dollars to maintain.

We are faced with a spectre of famine on a scale the world has never before known. Unless the nations of the earth do much more than they are now doing to meet future food demands, rampant starvation will be the most painful fact of life on this planet by 1976.

It has taken the entire history of the human race to reach a global population of 3-billion people. The most careful projections indicate that by the end of this century—in just 34 years—that figure will be doubled.

But this burgeoning population growth is not being accompanied by a proportionate increase in food supplies. Each year hunger is a larger and more pressing problem than it was the year before.

This painful truth is magnified by the fact that the food-surplus regions of the world—principally North America, Western Europe and Australia—include only one-fifth of the world's people. The other four-fifths live in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, where populations are continuing to outrun the food supply.

Consider, for example, India. Food production in that land of 450-million inhabitants is nearly static. Yet in the next 15 years, India's population will grow by an amount equal to the total population of the United States. By 1980, 637-million Indians will be looking to resources that today cannot adequately feed 450-million.

The effects of starvation are not difficult to envision. The ever-present companions of hunger and malnutrition—lethargy, disease and premature death—breed a vicious circle of listless human beings, powerless both in body and spirit to break the bonds of poverty and economic stagnation.

As shortages become more acute, anxiety increases and hatred for the few who have adequate food grows. This desperation creates fertile soil for violent revolution and for the expansion of communism.

I firmly believe that the most significant competition of our time now turns on whether we or the communist realm can develop the most effective pattern for meeting the hunger and misery of the uncommitted, underdeveloped world.

We unquestionably hold the finest weapons in this contest. The magnificent productivity of the American farmer forms a stark contrast to the difficulties of agriculture in the communist sphere.

But to win this battle we must put our full resources to work. The alarming prospect of massive famine and accompanying political disorder cannot be dispelled by a pilot program. It cannot be pacified. We must move to meet it boldly.

I believe that we ought to declare an all-out war against hunger. We should call upon American farmers and agricultural technicians to enlist for the duration in a war against want. We should announce to the world now that we have unused food-producing capacity which we are willing and anxious to use to its full potential.

To accomplish the objectives of a full-scale attack on world hunger, I introduced in June of last year S. 2157, "The International Food and Nutrition Act." The measure would authorize one-half billion dollars the first year to purchase needed foods in U.S. markets for use overseas, to increase the capacity of developing nations to receive and use this food and to strengthen the agricultural output of underdeveloped countries. As the program gains momentum, it would increase in size and scope by one-half billion dollars a year, to a maximum of $7 billion.

The measure requires that we shift our world food policy from a program limited to the size of our shrunken surpluses to one which would step up our production to meet food needs overseas. It would help achieve a rapid acceleration of food production abroad. The United States and other advanced nations must assist the developing world to undertake the kind of agricultural revolution we have experienced in the last 100 years.

The support given my proposed bill reflects unprecedented unanimity among the American people. Expressions of support have come from every major farm group, from labor, from business, from church groups, profes-

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"I don't care if you are a television star you'll have to see a veterinarian."

HaLE!

Nervous Dad

A man in a sadly nervous state carried his twins up to the baptismal font for the christening. "What are the names of the little boy and girl?"

"Steak and Kidney," stammered the embarrassed father.

"What?"

"Their names," corrected the wife angrily, "are Kate and Sidney."

Curfews

Freshman: "Please mom, may I go out tonight?"

Sophomore: "May I go out tonight? The show is over at 10 p. m."

Junior: "I'm going out tonight, Mom."

Senior: "Goodnight folks. I'll bring the milk in."

•

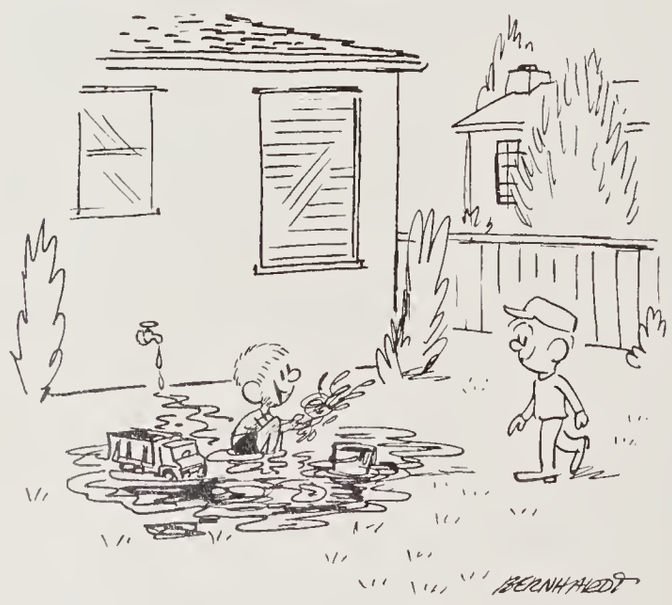
What Type?

The little boy was being prepared for a minor operation in the hospital, and the nurse told him she was going to take a blood test to find out what type he was.

"I can save you the time," the youngster replied. "I know what type I am."

The nurse was surprised. "How did you find out?"

"My mother told me," the boy explained. "She said I was the ornery type like my father."



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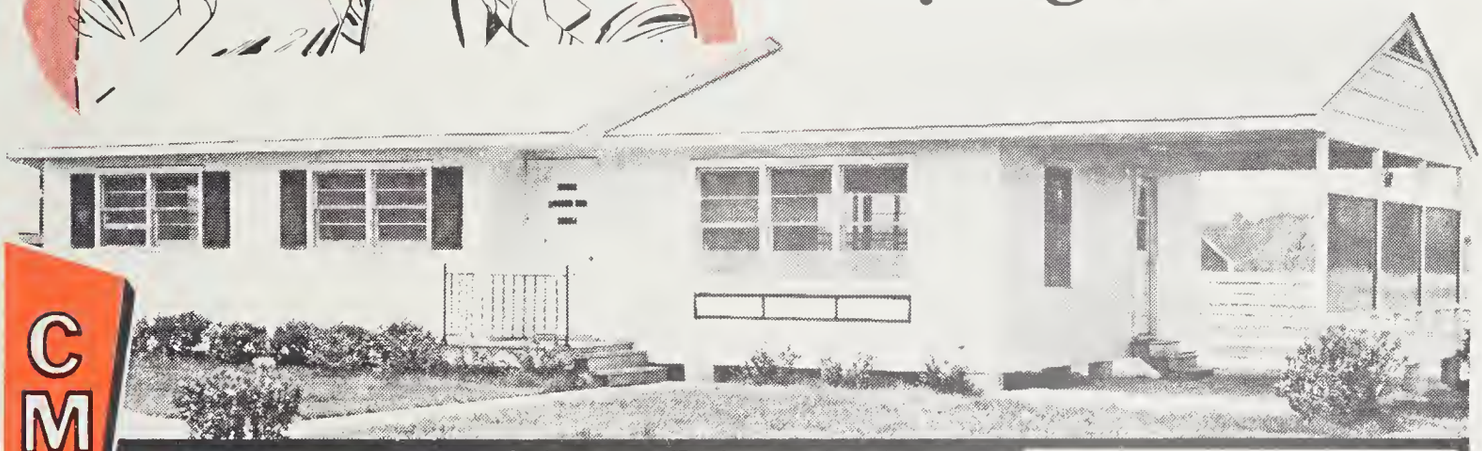

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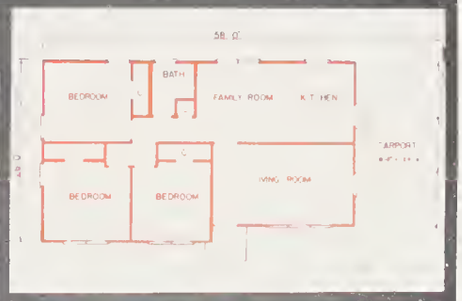

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